

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Fourpence

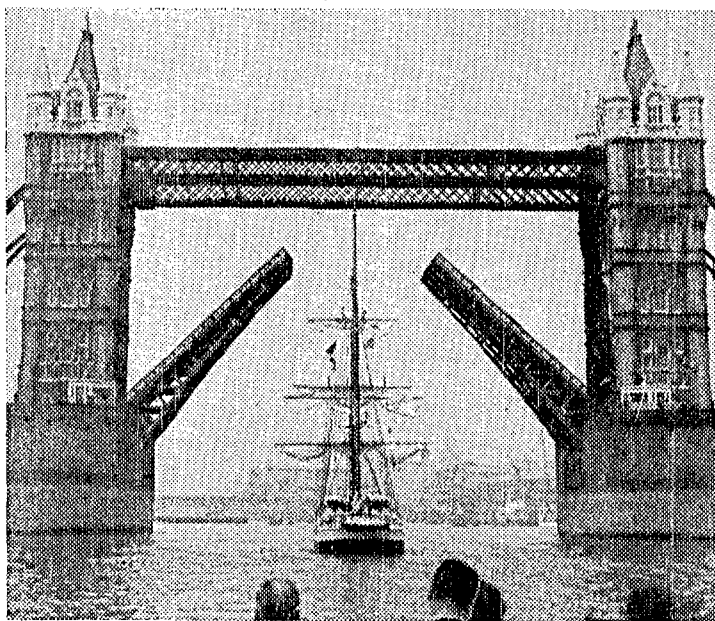
FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 2054, August 2, 1958

School's Relic of a Tragic Queen

Catherine of Aragon spent her last sad months at Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingdonshire. Deserted by Henry the Eighth, friendless, ill, and heartbroken, she arrived at Kimbolton in the spring of 1534. Less than two years later she was laid to rest.

Among the Queen's personal possessions at Kimbolton was a big leather-covered chest, and it was preserved there for more than 400 years. In recent years the Castle became a school, and when its contents were sold the chest was placed in Kimbolton Church. Alas, it was badly mauled by visitors last year, but now it has been finely restored and is to be kept safely in the school.



Bird-lovers' club of their very own

Brian Walker, Angela Bedding, and Nicholas Cokes—seen here with a baby rook which was left motherless when a big elm tree was blown down—are founder members of a bird-lovers' club in Cornwall.

The Porthtowan Bird-Lovers' Club, to give its full title, was started by them nearly a year ago, and now has 18 members and its own headquarters. This clubroom was a disused henhouse, but the children have cleaned it out and given it shelves for their collection of bird books.

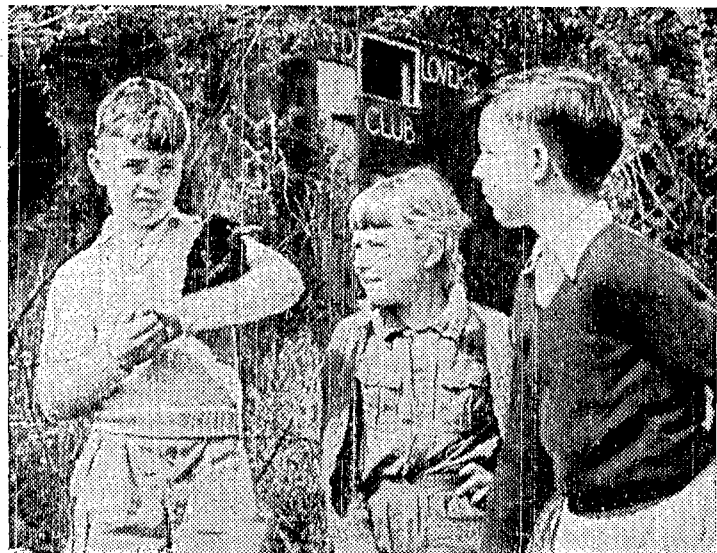
The club's aims are:

1. To discourage other children from taking eggs.
2. To rescue young and injured birds, and care for them until they are fit to fly away again.
3. To learn as much as possible about birds and their habits.

The young members are particularly interested in the eating habits of birds. Knowing whether they eat grain or insects helps them in the feeding of any injured birds they find. But a fountain pen filler and a supply of glucose are always available for those birds too young or weak to eat normally when first rescued.

In the very cold weather early this year many weakly birds were brought in and kept warm and fed until fit to fly away again. From time to time, too, first-aid has been given to sea birds whose feathers have become clogged with oil.

The children keep records of interesting birds they have seen and carefully watch them in their nests, but it is a strict rule of the club that nests and their contents must not be disturbed in any way.



Albatross in the Thames

The rare sight of a brigantine passing under Tower Bridge was seen recently when the 97-ton Albatross, owned by novelist Ernest K. Gann, moored in London after crossing the Atlantic.

SCOUTS ABROAD

About 12,000 Scouts are enjoying holidays abroad this summer, 4000 more than usual. The increase is largely due to our lads corresponding with overseas Scouts whom they met at last summer's Jubilee Jamboree.

One off-the-beaten-track country to be visited is Ghana, where two 17-year-old Scouts of Purley are now spending a holiday in return for hospitality given by their Group to the Ghana contingent last year. Another is Israel, which will welcome eight Jewish Scouts and two Scoutmasters from London; they will camp at Mount Carmel with 5000 Israeli boys.

Other countries with Scouts waiting to see their Jubilee Jamboree friends again are Finland, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Germany, and Iceland.

PRIZE-WINNING ESCAPE

The first winner of the R.A.F. Escaping Society's Trophy is Flight Lieut. Keith Henderson, aged 24.

Presented by Colonel J. D. Sherwood, O.B.E., Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Essex, the trophy is to be awarded every year for the best individual feat of combat survival carried out by a member of the Royal Air Force during operations or training.

Flight Lieut. Henderson won it during an escape exercise in Germany in which he was "taken prisoner" by the "enemy." De-

prived of his boots and outer clothing, he was tied up and carried off in a truck. Undetected by his captors, he undid his bonds, and at the first chance leapt out of the truck and escaped. Then, in stockinged feet and thin underclothes he set out, without food, on a 25-mile trek in cold, wet weather back to his base over rocky and hilly country. He covered the distance in 48 hours, and turned up smiling at the base.

His exploit was carried out in the spirit of the famous wartime escapers.

BISHOP ON A BICYCLE

The smiling, dark-skinned face of one of the youngest bishops to attend this year's Lambeth Conference is becoming familiar to children in many parts of this country. He is the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, in the remote hill country of Bihar, India, and he has been going round the country telling audiences of his life in India. He was consecrated in December 1957, the first Indian of Chota Nagpur to be made a bishop.

Just over five feet tall, Dilbar Hans is a typical product of the hill tribes of Bihar, where there are 50,000 Christians. Naturally they are very proud of Dilbar, their own countryman who went to school in their villages, was educated in their own college at Hazaribagh and in Calcutta, and now lives in the Bishop's Lodge at Ranchi. His ancestors were farmers in the hills, tilling their patches of rice, and if you look at the bishop's hands you will see they are made for doing a job of work.

At the moment the only way Bishop Dilbar Hans has of getting about his hilly diocese of 62,000 square miles is on a bicycle. He has a carrier for his robes, because

his people love to see him fully dressed in them. His mitre was made for him out of a beautiful Indian coloured sari. Fashioned in the correct shape, the sari speaks to the village Indians of their own tradition and culture which Bishop Hans is so keen to develop.

He succeeds a long line of bishops who were Englishmen, but the time has come in India for Indians to take the supreme offices of the church, and Bishop Hans is one of those upon whom so much depends for the future of Christianity in that land.

EVIDENCE OF HIS VISIT

A bicycle may not perhaps seem a very dignified vehicle for a bishop, but that is forgotten when one sees him stand up to give his blessing. The children of Britain have also fallen in love with "Chota Nagpur," as they call the friendly bishop with the flashing smile who rides a bicycle.

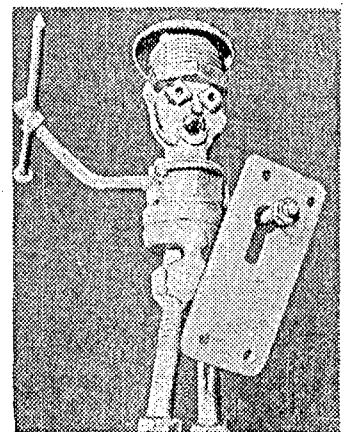
But now Bishop Hans hopes to take back from England at least one piece of evidence that he has been here, and that is a motor-car. And the pennies and the sixpences of hundreds of children are coming in to help.

An English governess in Moscow

Miss Gillian Davies of Knowle, Bristol, has good reason to be excited. She is shortly leaving for Moscow to spend at least a year there as governess to the two daughters of the American Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Mr. Llewellyn Thompson.

Miss Davies, who is a young schoolteacher, told a CN correspondent that she advertised in a national newspaper for such a job, but never expected to land it in Moscow. "I shall have to buy lots of warm clothes," she added, "and, if possible, a fur coat!"

The iron man



This strange figure was made from old keys, screws, nuts and bolts, and other scraps of iron by a locksmith at Wuppertal, West Germany.

WHAT'S ON BY PHONE

Visitors to Amsterdam can now use a telephone service called an Informaphone. By dialling the language of their choice—Dutch, English, French, or German—they can hear a two-minute recital of events taking place that day within a radius of 50 miles. Weather forecasts are also given, and folders and maps are automatically provided in the required language.

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SPOTLIGHT ON UNITED NATIONS

By the CN Diplomatic Correspondent

It was on an August day in 1941 that the first step was taken in the establishment of the United Nations. With the passing years it has become increasingly important, and it remains the world's chief hope of lasting peace among the nations. But like all human institutions it is not perfect and the task of making it "tick over," like a well-tuned engine, may be the most important task of the rising generation.

IN looking for the origin of the United Nations, we have to go back to January 1920, when the League of Nations, with headquarters in Geneva, was created as part of the Versailles peace treaty.

The League was born out of the famous "Fourteen Points" of Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States when the First World War ended. In fact, Point 14 dealt with the creation of a body to prevent and, if possible, outlaw war.

Alas, the U.S. Congress refused to ratify the treaty or join the League. During the following twenty years the League of Nations was in turn lukewarmly supported by many countries and flatly defied by others. It officially came to an end on April 18, 1946.

PRICE OF FAILURE

The outbreak of the Second World War was the terrible measure of the League's failure, but not until 1941, two years after the war broke out, was serious thought given to the problem. Although the United States was not at war at the time, in August that year President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met on board the British battleship Prince of Wales and signed the famous Atlantic Charter. This laid down certain principles for the achievement of a better future for mankind.

A few months later—on December 7, 1941—the Japanese bombed the U.S. Pacific naval base of Pearl Harbour, in the Hawaiian Islands, thus bringing the United States into the war. Soon afterwards Mr. Churchill paid another visit to President Roosevelt, this time in Washington.

Meanwhile, less than a week after the Pearl Harbour attack, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, put in hand the

drafting of a declaration to be made by the nations fighting the three Axis Powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan. It was a declaration to bind them together until victory.

This was discussed by the President and the Prime Minister and, indirectly, with Russia's Stalin and China's Chiang Kai-shek. Changes were made in the draft. It had been intended to refer to the Allies, for instance, as the "Associated Powers." The President changed the title to the United Nations Organisation, UNO, the last word eventually being dropped.

DUMBARTON OAKS

On the morning of January 1, 1942, the President in his wheelchair (he had been crippled by polio as a young man) visited Mr. Churchill, who at the time was enjoying a bath at the White House. He agreed to the draft. Later that day it was signed by the two statesmen and by the Soviet and Chinese ambassadors, Mr. Litvinov and Mr. T. V. Soong.

It was one thing to write a document, quite another to carry out its precepts. War-making took precedence over peacetime planning, but in 1944 the four main allies sent spokesmen to a mansion in Washington called Dumbarton Oaks. There, between August and October, they sketched an outline for the United Nations in which the main body for preserving world peace was to be a Security Council, today composed of 11 of the 82 members.

All members would also sit in a kind of "Parliament," called a General Assembly; and it was on the make-up and powers of these bodies that the main argument in 1944 centred.

Historically, it is interesting to record that President Roosevelt thought the various agencies of UN should meet at different places round the world; that the General Assembly should come together in a different city every year; that the Security Council should have perhaps two meeting-places.

The President, who loved the sea, believed men would think more clearly if they met far away from densely-populated centres. For that reason he suggested alternative locations for the Council in the Azores and on the island of Niihau, Hawaii. As we know, these ideas were not taken up, and the Council and the Assembly meet regularly in New York.

VOTING SYSTEM

At Dumbarton Oaks, too, the question of a name cropped up again. The Russians proposed "World Union" and Britain also liked the word "Union." But in the end United Nations it became.

The question of a voting system for the all-important Security Council was left until February, 1945, when Stalin met the President and the Premier at Yalta, in the Crimea. It was then that the principle of the veto in the Security Council was laid down. This meant that if only one of the five permanent members—U.S.A., Britain, U.S.S.R., France, and China—opposed a line of action desired by other members it could block that action.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS

Thus was the democratic principle of the majority vote cast aside. It has created many unsolved problems, together with the difficulty that, although it is 13 years since the United Nations officially came into existence at San Francisco, there is still no effective world "police force."

The United Nations is a noble experiment, but is still in its infancy, but no doubt current events will once again make mankind pause and reflect that the United Nations offers the world its one real hope of lasting peace; that despite all the disappointment and shortcomings, it *must* be made to work.

News from Everywhere

A woodpecker at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, found it difficult to get seeds out of fir cones—until it found how to peck a hole in a wooden post and wedge a cone in it!

The village school at Scaling, on the moors near Whitby, is to close. Its six pupils will go to school in nearby Loftus.

Sydney Zoo has acquired five rare Albino kangaroos. Snow-white and with pink eyes, they were bred in captivity.

DIAL ONE, ONE, ONE

New Zealand is to introduce an emergency telephone number for calling the fire brigade, police, or ambulance. It will be 111—One, One, One.

Having finished writing his share of the official book on the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic expedition, Sir Edmund Hillary intends to return to bee-keeping. This does not mean the end of his career as an explorer. "I'm only planning six months ahead at this stage," he said recently.

At London Airport a block of 24 offices, consisting of prefabricated parts, was erected ready for occupation in less than 12 hours.

1000 GODCHILDREN

The Queen has invited President Heuss of West Germany to stay at Buckingham Palace from October 20 to 22. It will be the first visit here by a German Head of State since Kaiser Wilhelm II came in 1907. President Heuss once agreed to become godfather to the seventh child in every family; he now has over 1000 godchildren.

Formerly English master at Manchester Grammar School, the late Mr. G. A. Twentyman left money in his will to enable Sixth Form boys at the school to travel on the Continent.

LITTLE OFFLEY'S BIG MUSHROOM

A mushroom 37 inches round and weighing 1 lb. 14 oz., has been gathered in the Hertfordshire village of Little Offley.

Armchair hen

The usual nesting-places of chickens are scorned by Martha, a hen on a farm at Glaisdale, in Yorkshire. Every morning she taps on the kitchen door of the farmhouse, and on being admitted makes straight for a cushioned armchair, there to lay an egg. Then she goes back to join the other hens. Except for a fortnight's break, Martha has laid an egg in the chair nearly every day since last September.

THEY SAY . . .

THE single most important instalment of social reform in Britain during this century was the decision to embark on the provision of full secondary education for all children, and not just for a selected few.

Sir Edward Boyle

Nobody on earth can enjoy a trip by air across the Atlantic.

Lord Brabazon

The Manchester clinic of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals treated 20,686 animals and birds last year, a record for P.D.S.A. clinics in England.

Nearly 18 tons of Scriptures were despatched for shipment to India in one morning recently by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Cross for R.A.F. Church



The Cross for St. Clement Danes in London, the R.A.F. Central Church, has been designed by Cadet Sergeant Alan Rowe, seen above, who is stationed at Redruth, Cornwall. Made from wood, aluminium and Cornish tin, the cross took 15 months to complete.

Scandinavians can now buy a health drink produced largely from seaweed. Called viamin, and rich in vitamins, it has been developed by two Oslo doctors.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS

More than 100 Christmas cards posted in 1956 have just been delivered to the villagers of Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire. They were found in a storeroom.

An electronic device for searing pigeons was installed on the city hall at Dallas, U.S.A. The only pigeon there flew away—and returned with three others.

Out and About

BETWEEN the edge of the forest and over part of some farmland we saw at least two kinds of bats fluttering in the twilight last evening. The larger sort, the Long-Eared, were flying rather nearer to the ground than the little Pipistrelles, as if something special attracted them.

The Pipistrelles were not flying very high, but obviously found enough gnats or moths without coming near the ground. We could just see that a lot of both kinds of bat looked unusually small. That meant they were some of the June babies which had recently ceased to depend on their mother's milk for food. This occurred as soon as they had grown their proper teeth.

In August and September there is always a good chance of seeing young bats on the wing when they are about two months old. They are our good friends for they help to control the over-abundant insects.

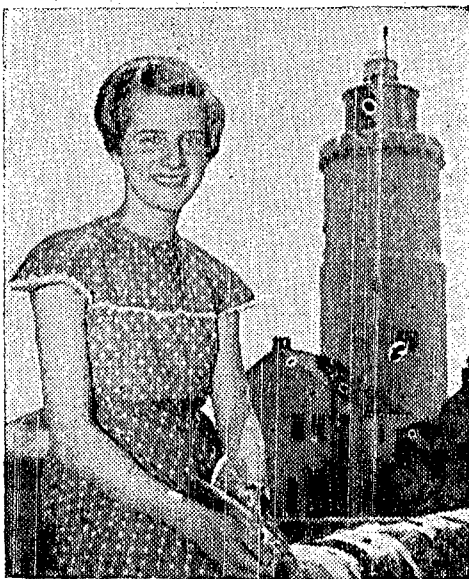
C. D. D.



OUR HOMELAND

A quiet corner of Little Hadham, near Bishop's Stortford, in Hertfordshire

The Children's Newspaper, August 2, 1958



Little lady of the lighthouse

Jacqueline Bradley (12) recently moved from Doncaster to her new home, Start Point lighthouse near Dartmouth, where her father has become keeper. As there is no other transport, a school bus makes a detour of one-and-a-half miles to pick up Jacqueline and take her to school at Kingsbridge.

MEMORIES OF WATERLOO

The heroism of the Scots Guards at the Battle of Waterloo is commemorated by a plaque recently unveiled at Hougoumont Farm, on the battlefield eleven miles south of Brussels. It was there that the Scots, together with the Grenadiers and Coldstreams, held out under constant attacks from the opening of the battle at 11.30 on the morning of June 18, 1815, until about 8 o'clock that evening, when Napoleon's army began to retreat. The Coldstream Guards already have a memorial at Hougoumont.

The seventh Duke of Wellington attended the ceremony, and among others was Father Bernard Clay, who wore the medal won at Waterloo by his grandfather, Private Matthew Clay.

MYSTERY OF A BONE

A recent CN paragraph referred to a curious notched bone which was found by two Cornish boys and thought to be possibly a book-binding tool, or a sail-makers' implement. A CN reader (Susan Craggs, of West Kirby, Cheshire) now suggests that the find is part of an old cornerake decoy.

This kind of decoy for ensnaring wildfowl is described in Witherby's Handbook of British Birds, and our reader has actually seen one. It consists of two beef rib-bones, one of which was notched along the edge—like the Cornish object—and produced a grating sound similar to the cornerake's call when the other bone was quickly drawn across it.

Arthur Mee's school

The headmistress of a school of special interest to CN readers has just retired. She is Miss Barbara McCarthy, who for over 29 years has been head of the Arthur Mee Secondary School for Girls, Stapleford, Nottinghamshire.

Enlarged and modernised a few years ago, this is the school to which the founder and first editor of the Children's Newspaper went, in the days when it was a village school for boys and girls.

At the school's annual prize-giving, Mr. W. Lawson, Assistant Director of Education for Nottinghamshire, said it was "a school that is renowned for its high standard of work."

Richard Todd at home

On his farm at Shiplake, near Henley-on-Thames, film actor Richard Todd is raising Jersey cattle. Here we see him with a calf, which is being given an "inspection" by Baron the Great Dane.



CASH PRIZES FOR C.N. READERS

Prizes of 10s. each, for the best entries in CN Competition No. 3, have been awarded to: Nigel Bell, Blaydon-on-Tyne; Helen Coleman, Leicester; Janet Dennys, Hillingdon; Nesta Elliott, Brighton; Jonathan Millman, Westerham; Anne Morgan, Leicester; Christopher Pearce, London, N.14; David Spence, Bristol; Christine Strudwick, Redcar; and John Varley, Pinner.

Five shilling postal orders went to these runners-up: Valerie Beavis, Southampton; Barry Bennett, Cranbrook; Alan Carnochan, Leatherhead; Heather Clemett, Combe Down; David Gardner, Gloucester; Ruth Miller, Eastcote; Sheila Redgate, Barnsley; Nigel Smith, Frittenden; Trevor Sharland, Hemel Hempstead; and Janet Tucker, London, W.7.

SOLUTION: David Copperfield—Charles Dickens; Tom Sawyer—Mark Twain; Rob Roy—Sir Walter Scott; Peter Pan—J. M. Barrie; Jane Eyre—Charlotte Brontë.

Princess Margaret's island

Yachtsmen sailing from Sidney in the south-east of Vancouver Island will soon have a new name on their charts. The people of British Columbia have presented Portland Island to Princess Margaret and it is to be re-named Princess Margaret Island. A popular spot with yachtsmen, the 550-acre islet lies six miles off Sidney and some 15 miles north-east of Victoria, capital of B.C.

In thanking the Premier of British Columbia for the gift, Princess Margaret said: "I shall be able to feel myself already a landowner in the Province. No token of your affection could have given me as much pleasure."

LUXURY FLYING

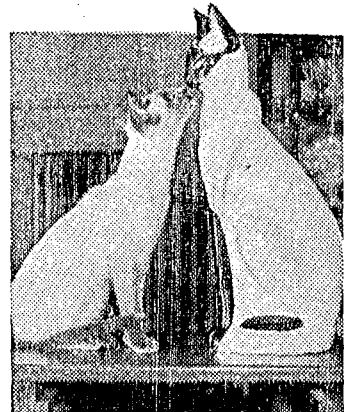
A super-luxury jet airliner service between Europe and the Near and Middle East is being planned by Scandinavian Airlines System when their 12 Caravelle jet aircraft come into use next summer. There will be television on board and possibly a passenger radio-telephone service.

Down on the pitch

Just before the start of the last day's play between Derbyshire and Lancashire recently a two-seater aircraft landed on the Derby cricket ground.

The crew of two explained to head groundsman, Fred Pym, that they had lost their way. Mr. Pym gave them directions and the plane took off.

A kitten may look at a cat



The six-month-old Siamese kitten can expect no response from this Siamese cat—made of china.

SKIFFLE CRUSADE

Eight young men who are training to become Baptist ministers at Spurgeon's College, London, are touring the South Coast this summer in a skiffle crusade. Equipped with guitars, a bass and washboard, they are holding services for holiday crowds on the beach, and in the streets and dance halls.

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ERNEST THOMSON WRITES ABOUT RADIO AND TELEVISION PERSONALITIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Bootblack Boy of Madrid

PICKED from 200 boys at audition, 15-year-old David Langford from the Arts Educational Schools has the title role of Pepe Moreno in a six-week series starting in BBC Children's TV next Tuesday.

Pepe is a Spanish boy bootblack. Each episode will be a



David Langford with the pet monkey

separate adventure of his in and around the Café of the White Cat near Madrid. I hear that David's dark hair and complexion helped to turn the scale in his favour.

Pepe spends a lot of his time

with his young friend Paco from the smithy, played by John Stirling. Another constant companion is his monkey, hired from a London pet store. Unlike a donkey and some chickens and pigeons, which are regarded as "props," the monkey has an artist's contract. He has to eat nuts and leap about as part of an act which has to be rehearsed.

Producer Richard West, who is the son of the well-known radio actress Gladys Young, went specially to Madrid for film pictures and local atmosphere.

Leslie Perrins plays the café proprietor, with Noel Coleman as Ignacio the policeman. Twelve-year-old Anne Rogers, from the Italia Conti School, is seen as Sylvia, daughter of an English businessman, played by Ivan Sampson.

Incidentally, boy bootblacks were abolished in Spain about two years ago.

Postponed

We regret that in the CN for July 19 it was stated that the filmed serial of A Tale of Two Cities was to be repeated on BBC Television. Owing to a last-minute change in schedules, this programme was postponed.

PORTRAIT OF A GREAT PORT

JOHN ARLOTT, not talking about cricket this time, is the narrator at 6.45 p.m. this Wednesday for Southampton: Waterway to Fortune, a BBC Television live documentary about the great port and the ships that use it.

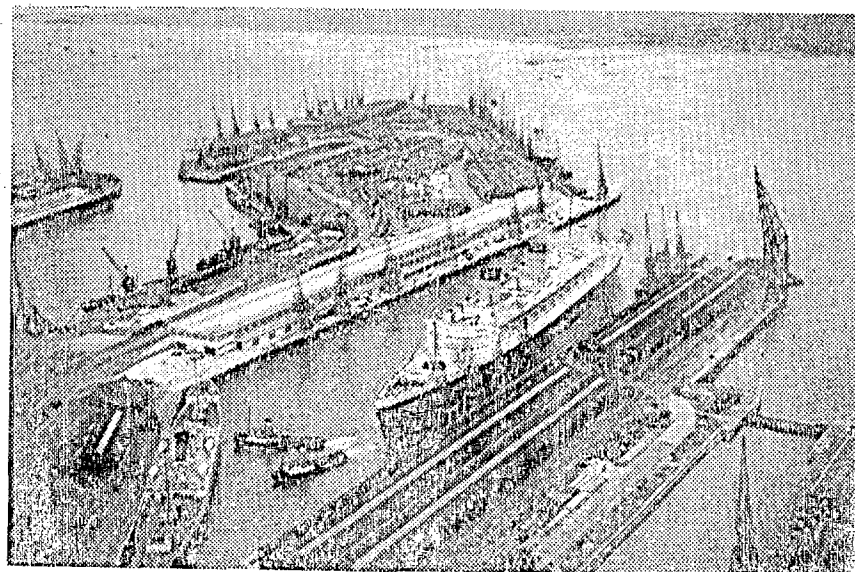
John Arlott used to live in Southampton and is well qualified to talk about both town and port, their history, and future development. Highlight will be a visit to the famous Ocean Terminal used by the Cunard Queens. At the time of the broadcast the Queen Mary will be docked there.

Half an hour before this nation-wide broadcast, viewers who get their pictures from the Isle of Wight transmitter at Rowledge will have a five-minute programme to themselves. Sir Ian

Jacob, Director-General of the BBC, will be inaugurating the new TV interview studio at Southampton. This studio can work without a cameraman. The camera circuit is put into operation by the turn of a switch and

the programme controlled from West Region headquarters in Bristol.

The new studio should be useful for "capturing" famous personalities who happen to be passing through the port.



The Queen Elizabeth in the great terminal dock at Southampton

Men who live dangerously

STUNT film artists made havoc to order in the BBC Ealing studios the other day when they were filmed for the first of six weekly pictures, Living with Danger, which start on Friday.

Geoffrey Baines, who shares production with Maurice Harvey, told me it was decided to make new stunt pictures on the spot rather than use old shots from film libraries. One of the toughest performers was Bill Deegon, who is seen riding his motorcycle through plate glass, a pyramid of barrels, and a tunnel of fire.

Stunt artists are only some of the people specially picked for the series because they earn their living dangerously. A week later the theme is the Fire Service; then steeplejacks and chimney builders are dealt with, followed by bomb disposal squads and wild animal tamers. The final programme, on September 5, will cover the life of a Test Pilot.

The cameramen had to share many of the risks, such as climbing skeleton buildings to a height of 400 feet, crossing mined beaches, and filming from jet aircraft at speed.

Spiders listen-in

WALLS have ears, we know. But suppose spiders and daddy-long-legs and other creatures could watch us and eavesdrop on conversations, and keep a record? That's the fanciful behind The Eavesdroppers, a new series of tales by Tudur Watkins, read by John Darran, starting in BBC Children's Hour on Friday.

The Eavesdroppers live among the rafters and attics of an old village school and spend most of the time watching the people down below.

Meeting the Lone Ranger

THE LONE RANGER, famous Western hero now visiting this country, ran up against an odd coincidence. On July 19, the day before his arrival at London Airport, and again the following Saturday, there was no Lone Ranger film on BBC Children's TV—almost for the first time since the series started on Christmas Day, 1956.

A spokesman of the BBC told me: "It is just one of those things. The Commonwealth Games crowded out the Lone Ranger, but he will be back on August 2."

Disappointed children were, however, able to see Clayton Moore (the Lone Ranger) "live" in Studio E on July 21.

Next Sunday he leaves London to meet more millions of viewers in other parts of the country.

BOY WITH A LOT OF CUPS

EVELYN RIX, a young pianist from London, is the only girl among many boys taking part in First Attempts in BBC Children's Hour on Saturday.

The boys establish their superiority—in numbers—with the St. Paul's Scout Group bell-ringing team of Maidstone, Kent; Cardiff sends a boy trumpeter, Gregory Bowen; from the North Region comes a boy soprano with enough cups and prizes to cover a grand piano. Only 14, he is Ronald Fisher from Little Houghton, near Barnsley. Ronald has had voice training since he was eight. He was winner of the Open Choir-boys' Section Challenge Cup at Blackpool in 1955 and 1957. He has also carried off cups at Huddersfield, Cleethorpes, Bingley, Southport, Matlock, and Barnsley, and holds prizes from 20 other festivals.



Ronald Fisher with one of his cups

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TAKING CARE OF YOUR PETS

5. Tropical fish

By Charles Trevisick, F.Z.S.

MOST people are fascinated by the sight of a tankful of lively little tropical fish, like the Angel fish in this photograph, with the light overhead illuminating these living jewels as they dart hither and thither among the plants.

Little aquariums can be a source of constant delight, and they are becoming more and more popular. But if you decide to have one in your own home it is important to make up your mind where to keep it, perhaps on a special stand over a mantelshelf, or on top of a cupboard. It must be kept free from draughts and well away from fires, but wherever it be kept, a tankful of fish adds colour to any room.

The next thing is to decide on the size of tank to buy; some boys make their own, but most people find it better to buy one. It is also necessary to get an aquarium immersion heater to keep the water warm, and a thermostat to ensure an even temperature of 75 degrees; a good pet shop will let you have the right-sized heater and thermostat for your tank—A.C. or D.C., according to your electricity supply.

Having acquired your tank, you must put in some aquarium compost, making sure it is on a slope, running down from back to front. Then put the heater in position. If you add some rocks or stones for effect, make sure that they are not of limestone or chalk, as these harden the water and may harm the fish. Next, having placed a sheet of brown paper on the compost to prevent it from stirring up, fill the tank with water—slowly.

STOCKING THE AQUARIUM

Before you begin planting, take a look at a friend's aquarium to get a good idea of arrangements. Do not overcrowd the tank, because, although the plants may be small at first, they grow quickly in artificial light. A 24-inch tank needs from 20 to 30 plants, and they should be bought from a reputable dealer to ensure they are not diseased.

Soak them in a solution of permanganate of potash for half-an-hour. Then wash them in clean fresh water, always bearing in mind that these little plants are fragile and easily broken. Now put your plants in three or four groups, with small pieces of lead attached loosely to the roots. I advise you to get some Indian Fern, a highly ornamental plant which makes a safe haven for baby fish, and some Water Milfoil, which has a lot of small bushy heads and bright red stems.

With the plants in place, the tank filled to within an inch of the top, and heater and light on,

it should all be left to settle for a week. To clear off any floating dirt, place a sheet of newspaper on the surface and lift off when wet, repeating the process until the top is quite clean. When the water is quite clear and clean, at a temperature of 75 degrees, and we are certain that the plants have taken root, place a few water snails in the tank. Two of the main varieties, the Red Ramshorn and the Freshwater Winkle, cost only a few pence and are fascinating to watch.

Now comes the question of stocking the tank with fish. Many tropical fish are expensive, but some of the cheaper varieties are no less attractive, and it is possible



to buy a collection of about 20 for less than £2.

When going to buy your fish, choose a day that is not too cold or frosty, or you may lose some by the time you reach home. The shop will perhaps lend you a properly-insulated container for them, and it should be carried very steadily, not swung about.

Although you may perhaps be tempted to buy big fish when you see them together in the shop, you will do better to get smaller, younger fish, for with ordinary luck you will keep them for a much longer time. You will also do well to start with "Live-Bearers," that is, varieties whose young are born as little fish and not hatched out from spawn.

Top of the list of reasonably-

GOOD WORK ON HOLIDAY

Strenuous but exciting holidays are in store for 500 young British men and women who have been recruited by Concordia, the international youth service organisation which has its headquarters in London. One party will be in Western Germany helping to build a settlement for refugees from the Eastern Zone. Another party will be building roads in Algeria.

Clearing woodland areas and fruit-picking in France; planting on the dykes in Holland; and helping to build a swimming pool in a Norwegian mountain youth hostel are among the various other tasks to be tackled this summer by Concordia's international workers.

priced fish is the Guppy, which lives for a good many years and is ideal for a beginner's collection. Get a few of them and also one or two of the lovely, glossy fish called the Black Molly—though these are inclined to bully others when they grow up. Next, a pair of Moon Fish, the male of which can be obtained in many colours, including red, gold, and blue. For additional colour get some Sword Tail Fish—the green variety is the most popular—but they should be tiny, because large ones will harry and chase the smaller fish. (Underneath the tail of the male fish is a sword nearly as long as the fish itself.) Finally add a few Mosquito Fish, which are among the smallest aquarium varieties and not pugnacious at all. The markings are brown and black.

A PINCH TWICE DAILY

Having got this fascinating little collection of fish home safely, do not open the lid of the container and pour them into your tank. You should "float" the container in the water for at least an hour, for this enables the fish to remain in an even temperature.

One last word on feeding. Get a well-balanced, dried fish food from the shop. Only a pinch twice daily is necessary for the small collection I have told you about.

The keeping of tropical fish is a hobby full of pitfalls, and therefore best tackled in easy stages. In a later article I will go into more details about these fish and also deal with other varieties. But next week I shall deal with the pony. In the meantime, if you have any problem at all concerning a pet, do not hesitate to write to me (Mr. C. H. Trevisick, Ifracombe Zoo Park, North Devon), and please enclose a stamped, addressed envelope.

SELF HELP

Every boy and girl in the Methodist Sunday Schools of this country is being asked to raise 2s. 6d. towards the cost of new Methodist youth headquarters at Muswell Hill, London. The present building in Ludgate Circus, in the City, is to be demolished.

The estimated cost is £220,000 and the new headquarters will be specially useful to young people working in the capital.

Making their own history book

Pupils of Alresford County Secondary Modern School have written, illustrated, and printed their own history book.

Entitled "Round About Alresford—a Collection of Facts and Fiction," it deals with the history and people of this Hampshire district.

The book includes details of local industries including thatching, charcoal-burning and watercress-growing, besides stories of the past and legends about smuggling and haunted houses.

All the material was collected and written by the pupils, and then printed, in and after school hours, in the school art department.

Airborne invaders from the Continent

An army has invaded England from across the North Sea. Landing all along the coast from Scotland to the Wash, the airborne enemies are slowly making their way inland. But, meanwhile, defence forces have been sent by the Government and there are strong hopes of defeating the attack.

The invaders are moths—diamond-back moths, little light, slaty-brown creatures whose wings, with whitish edges, have a pattern of diamonds seen when folded over the back at rest. The moths are frequent destroyers of cabbages and other greens on the Continent (as well as in New Zealand) and the Ministry of Agriculture has a pest-service which is dealing with the problem.

Many moths and butterflies migrate to our country from the Continent every summer and the present invaders, which arrived in hordes early in July, are each only a quarter-of-an-inch long. The hind wings have a fringe of long hairs. The eggs are laid on plants of the cabbage family, including

turnips, charlock, and swedes and the caterpillars spin a little web to prevent birds or predatory insects from reaching them.

Many thousands of these tiny moths have made the flight helped across the North Sea by the wind. Ladybirds, beetles, greenfly, and cabbage white butterflies also cross the North Sea, but so far they have not been reported in excessive numbers like the invading diamond moths.

NATURAL ENEMIES

A similar invasion of this pest suddenly appeared in 1955 at Durham. Indeed, a few reach England every year from the Continent, but in some years, like this, their arrival is excessive. Tiny ichneumonflies of several kinds attack the moths and so do starlings and other birds, but the majority remain low under the leaves by day and feed at night when the birds have gone to roost.

Fortunately a wet summer like this is not very favourable for the caterpillars. E. H.

DOWN THE MINE

Tiny, a dachshund puppy, disappeared down a disused tin mine shaft at St. Just, near Land's End, when chasing a rabbit. His owner went twice a day for five days to drop food in case the dog was still alive. In the end a volunteer from the Penzance Fire Brigade was lowered down the shaft, and found Tiny, 120 feet below the surface, weak but still living, and restored him to his master.

Little church for little people

Young people of Ealing Green, London, have their own miniature church which was built especially for them.

The Little Church, as it is called, is attached to the Ealing Congregational Church, and while parents are at the services there, the children are holding their own services in the miniature church.

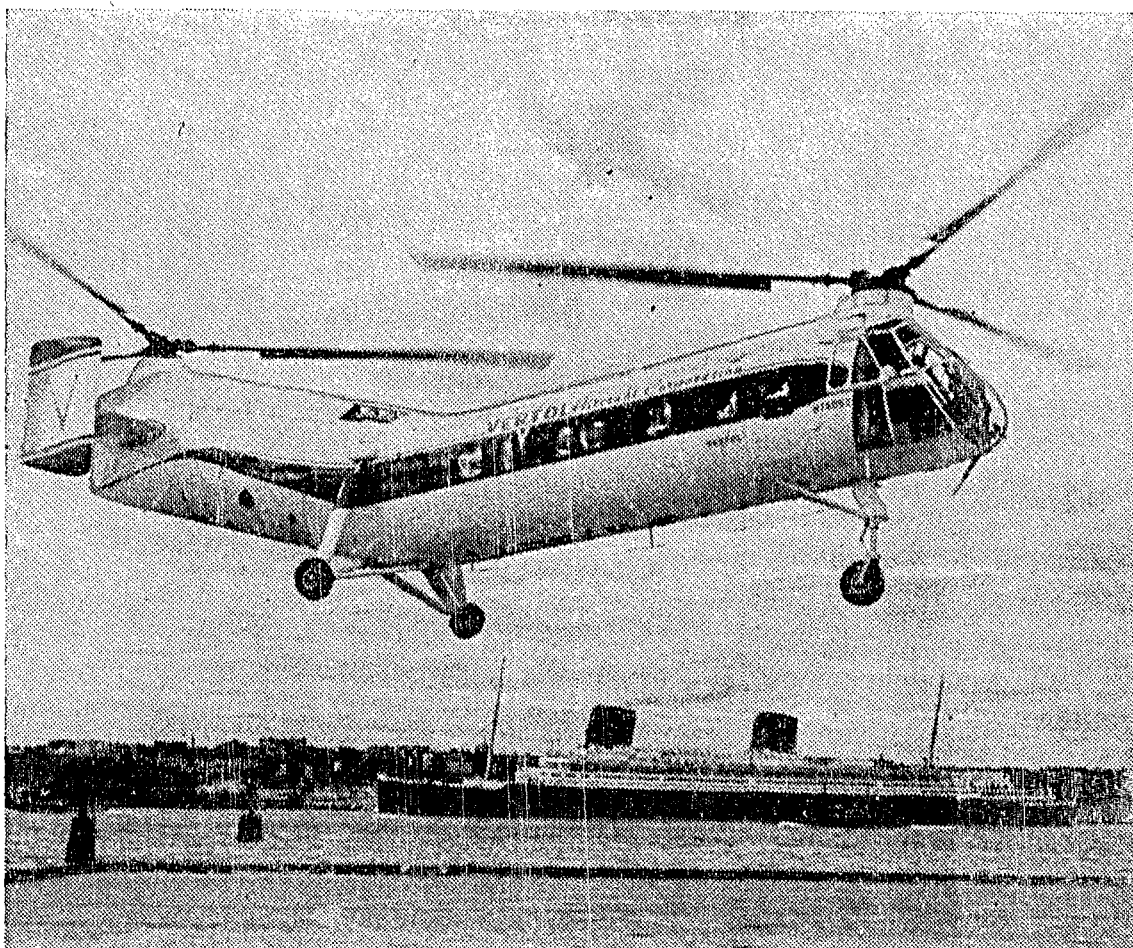
The Little Church has a hundred members, and its own group of deacons who meet every week and prepare next Sunday's service.

The church is always open, and visitors are eagerly welcomed.

Belinda's baby

Recent arrival at Whipsnade Zoo is the baby rhinoceros seen peeping furtively from under its mother, Belinda.





Passenger-carrying—A Vertol helicopter of New York Airways, the world's first scheduled passenger helicopter airline



Life-saving—One of the latest methods of air-sea rescue is to scoop up a crashed crew in a net

THE VERSATILE

ON an isolated construction site in California's Santa Susanna mountains, a helicopter carrying a huge dustbin-shaped container swooped out of the sky. Then, while it hovered a few feet above a deep hole sunk into the rock, a workman dashed forward and tugged a cord dangling from the container's base. Down into the hole shot 3000 lb. of wet cement, part of the footings for a giant electricity pylon.

Having deposited the cement—mixed in a base camp 40 miles away, ready for use—the helicopter next carried pre-fabricated sections of the pylons and lowered them straight onto the footings. Their job completed, the workmen then climbed aboard the helicopter to be taken across the valley to the next site.

Without the aid of the helicopter thousands of pounds would have been spent on the construction of mountain roads to the sites alone. As it was the entire cost of road-making was avoided, and the operation completed in days where it might have taken months.

FLYING PACK-HORSE

The helicopter, the most versatile vehicle ever devised by man, began proving its worth as a flying pack-horse during the Korean War. In the last few years its adaptability has revolutionised transport and in many parts of the world has brought dramatic changes in everyday life.

In the United States—in Los Angeles, New York, and Chicago—helicopters operating from roof-

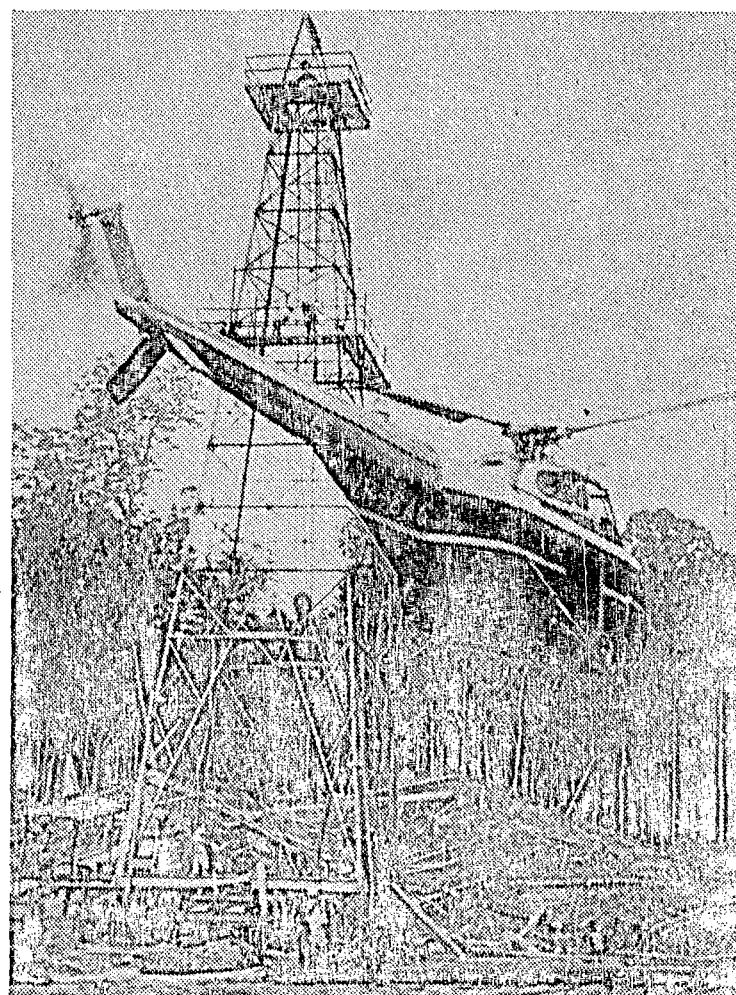
tops, parks, and squares are already bringing airline passengers relief from long trips by train and road they would otherwise have to make to outlying airports. From any one of Los Angeles Airways' heliports passengers can book straight through to any part of the world.

In Europe, Sabena is operating a big network of helicopter services which fly passengers and mail at 100 m.p.h. between Brussels, Paris, Lille, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Cologne, Bonn, and other points, more than halving the time it would take them to travel by train.

JACK OF ALL TRADES

New and often stranger uses are being found for helicopters almost every day. They round-up cattle, inspect water holes, and oil rigs and power lines. Apart from crop-dusting, they are employed by farmers for such jobs as flying over nut groves when the nuts get ripe, blowing the entire crop to the ground before lunch on harvest day.

Rarely does a day pass without one or more of the world's 4000-odd helicopters receiving an emergency call to rush a casualty to hospital, or to rescue injured or stranded people from flooded areas or sinking ships. When Hurricane Diane flooded Connecticut in 1955 hundreds were hauled to safety in a day or two. Children drifting out to sea in inflatable dinghies have been blown back to safety by quick-thinking hoverplane pilots. Around Britain's coastline big launches and yachts in difficulties,



Transport—Supplies and workers are taken to oil-drilling sites in New Guinea

and perhaps in danger of drifting onto rocks, have been towed to safety by the massive Whirlwind helicopters of the Royal Navy.

In New Guinea jungles helicopters are playing a useful part as pack-horses, carrying supplies for oil-drilling operations. They are also able to land on special platforms, carrying men to and from isolated off-shore drilling rigs. Helicopters are frequently called upon, too, to fix new crosses to churches, or lanterns to light-houses.

We owe the versatile helicopter of today almost entirely to the tremendous efforts of one man—the Russian-born Igor Sikorsky. Sikorsky built his first helicopter in Kiev in 1909. Though it was unsuccessful, he never gave up, and 30 years later he built the remarkable VS-300. It incorporated most of the principles in today's Sikorsky machines.

increased their lifting power. More complex was the means by which he steered the machine forward, backward, or sideways. To do this he introduced what is known as cyclical pitch, which reduced the bite of each blade individually as it swung towards the direction in which he pushed the control column. Then, as it travelled back its pitch increased again. Therefore, by pushing the column forward, for instance, the machine would move ahead because as the blade rotated it pushed harder at the rear than in front.

Sikorsky had overcome all the problems of control by 1941, but not until the U.S. Marines put the Sikorsky machines into service in Korea—they saved the lives of more than 22,000 wounded United Nations troops—did the world begin to realise the helicopter's vast possibilities. Sikorsky, and the many others who followed in the wake of his success, have been kept busy ever since.

What of the future of the helicopter? Experts predict that commercial helicopter operations everywhere will have an "almost explosive growth." In the U.S. alone more than 800 transport helicopters are expected to be in service by 1965. Many people feel that there is a huge, untapped market for these machines.

Ever since the helicopter proved its worth during the Korean War its career has been eventful. Even greater success can be predicted for it in the years ahead.



A black and white photograph capturing a large-scale animal relocation operation. A helicopter is positioned in the upper right quadrant, its rotors blurred from motion as it hovers over a wide river. Below, a massive herd of cattle is being transported across the water. The animals are densely packed in some areas, particularly on the opposite bank and in the middle of the river. In the foreground, on the right side, a person is seen riding a horse, looking towards the herd. The background shows a flat, open landscape with some distant trees and structures under a clear sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of organized movement and logistical effort.

Rounding-up cattle—Even in the “Wild West” the helicopter serves a useful purpose



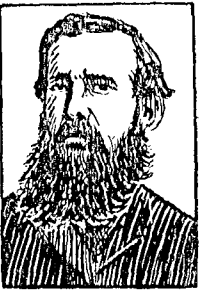
Building—Carrying a half-ton section to the top of a radio beacon

He found Africa's biggest lake

JUST a hundred years ago—on July 30, 1858—an Englishman named John Hanning Speke became the first European to set eyes on Africa's biggest lake. He called it Lake Victoria Nyanza in honour of his Queen and, although he was not able to appreciate its vast size at the time, it proved to be 26,000 square miles in extent, and over 200 miles long.

The famous explorer, Richard Burton, had been invited by the Royal Geographical Society to lead an expedition into Central Africa, and asked Speke to come with him. Their task was to investigate reports that Arab traders had discovered lakes in the African interior which were so large that it was impossible to see right across them.

The two explorers crossed over from Zanzibar to the mainland on June 27, 1857, and, following the tracks of countless slave traders, headed into the African bush through country never before crossed by white men. They met with considerable hostility from suspicious tribesmen and were greatly troubled with illness. Both caught malaria and, when they eventually reached Lake Tanganyika, Speke was so blinded with ophthalmia that he was unable to see it.



John Hanning Speke

Fortunately he regained his eyesight shortly afterwards, but when he was ready to move on to a "much longer and wider lake to the north" Burton became stricken with fever and could not continue.

It was agreed that Speke should go alone while Burton rested. Within three weeks he had reached his goal.

"The caravan started at 6 a.m.,"

he wrote in his diary. "and travelled four miles northwards amid villages and cultivations. From this point, I could discern a sheet of water about four miles from me, which ultimately proved to be a creek and the most southern point of the great lake."

It must have been the supreme moment of Speke's life when, four days later, he was able to have his first complete view of this magnificent sheet of fresh water, as big as a sea. After over a year of hard marching, dangers, and illness, he was the first white man to see it.

SOURCE OF THE NILE

After taking compass bearings of some of the lake's chief features, Speke returned to his companion. He said he believed this lake to be the source of the Nile, but Burton ridiculed the suggestion. The two explorers had continually quarrelled during their journey, and Burton refused to believe that Speke had discovered anything worthwhile.

They returned to Zanzibar together, but as Burton still had fever when they reached the coast, Speke had to sail alone to England. He reported his findings to the Royal Geographical Society, angering Burton still further by claiming full credit for the discovery of Lake Victoria.

Speke went on a further expedition to Central Africa, this time accompanied not by Burton but by James Augustus Grant, a Scot with whom he got on well. This time, not only did he again reach the lake, but also the point at which the Nile flowed out of it.

Parking by meter in London



In an attempt to lessen the obstruction to traffic from parked cars in London streets, parking meters have been installed in a large area of Mayfair. The cost is sixpence an hour for up to two hours, after which ten shillings will be charged for a further two hours. After four hours, drivers are liable to receive a summons.

There are 648 of these meters so far and they stand about four feet high. Parking is forbidden in all other places within the area.

He returned to England jubilant that he had confirmed his theory of the river's source. His triumph was marred, however, by Burton's continued refusal to accept the claim. It was decided that the two explorers should debate the issue at a meeting of the British Association at Bath, in September 1864. Alas, on the very morning of the day when the debate was to take place, Speke accidentally killed himself while out shooting partridges. He was only 37.

ALL ABOUT MONEY

Modern civilisation could not continue for a day without money, yet primitive man knew nothing about it, and obtained what he needed from his neighbours by barter. That suited him when he only wanted to "swap" some skins for a spear or an axe-head, but as his wants increased, so bartering became impossibly complicated, and he looked around for something which everyone would recognise as a means of exchange.

The fascinating story of the growth of money, from the earliest times to the joint-stock banks of today, is well told in Arthur Groom's new book, *How Money Has Developed* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 10s. 6d.).

PAYMENT IN CATTLE

In some parts of the world cattle were the first form of money. Our word, capital, comes from the Latin for head, and originally referred to the number or "head" of cattle in a herd. The word pecuniary, too, comes from the Latin *pecus*, cattle.

But money was to take many strange forms in different parts of the world. Salt was used in ancient Rome to pay men's wages and our word salary comes from the Latin *salarium*, salt. Among many odd exchange tokens used instead of money—some of which are still

found in out-of-the-way places—have been rice, wheat, sandalwood, shells, porpoises, pigs, feathers, eggs, cloth, tobacco, and coconuts.

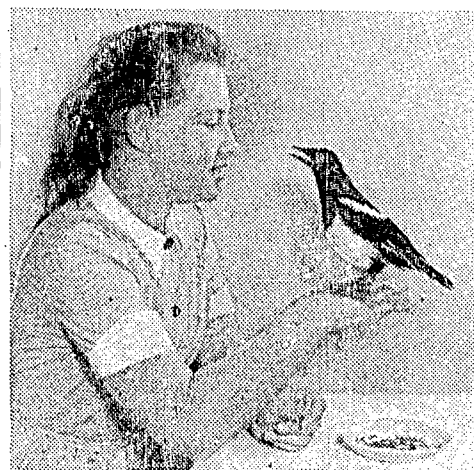
But surely the strangest currency of all was the huge stones used until the Second World War by the Pacific Islanders of Yap, in the Carolines. Some of these gigantic "coins" were ten feet in diameter—they looked something like millstones, and the smallest were the size of dinner plates. One traveller described a local lady going shopping in Yap with two brawny servants to carry her money!

METAL COINAGE

The use of metal coinage may be said to have begun in China in about 1200 B.C., when small models were made of spades, chisels, knives, and other objects which the people had been accustomed to use for barter.

Mr. Groom has many interesting things to tell us about the long history of money in our own land, from the first crude tin coins produced by the Britons down to the working of the Royal Mint today.

Money is an indispensable tool of modern life, and Mr. Groom explains how it functions. Himself a former bank official, he traces the growth of the banking system, and also tells us something of finance and international trade.



Lucky magpie

Jill Foley (11) of New Haw, near Addlestone, in Surrey, found an injured magpie in a field. She nursed it back to health, and now Lucky, as he is called, has become very tame.

LOUIS PASTEUR—picture-story of one of the world's greatest life-savers (5)



Pasteur discovered that the silkworm disease was spread by infected moths, and he developed a method by which the silkworm cultivators could detect their diseased moths. "If what you are showing me is verified," said the mayor of Alais, "nothing can repay you for your work, and the town of Alais will raise a golden statue to you." Pasteur's method was indeed verified, and the disease was stamped out.



In 1868 Pasteur had an illness which left him with a slightly paralysed left leg. Yet when the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 broke out, he wanted to enlist in the National Guard, and had to be reminded that he was unfit for service. He returned to his scientific work, but he could not concentrate. He was overwhelmed with sorrow by the invasion of France and the tragic defeats of the French armies.



He and his wife were anxious about their soldier son, from whom they had had no news. In January, 1871, they set out in a carriage hoping to find him in the Eastern Army Corps, to which he belonged. They passed streams of retreating soldiers, one of whom told them that Sergeant Pasteur of the Chasseurs was ill. By chance, at Portarlier, they saw their son riding with some wounded men in a cart.



The war over, Pasteur devoted all his energies to his work. But at scientific meetings there were often critics of his new and startling ideas. One man said that Pasteur's theory of germs was "a ridiculous fiction." Pasteur was not very patient under criticism. Once he told two of his opponents: "What you lack, M. Frémy, is familiarity with a microscope, and you, M. Trécul, are not accustomed to laboratories!"

Will these critics succeed in belittling Pasteur's great discoveries? See next week's instalment



Grand new story about the boys of Linbury Court

JENNINGS, AS USUAL

by Anthony Buckeridge

In order to maintain discipline after lights out, the Headmaster appoints monitors in each dormitory, and Mr. Wilkins moves into a bedroom next door to the music room to be nearer to the boys. Jennings has a music lesson with Mr. Hind, who plays him a recording of some piano music in the hope of stimulating his interest.

8. Unwelcome promotion

THE bell for mid-morning break was sounding as Jennings left the music-room at the end of his lesson. On his way downstairs he was hailed by Venables, who came trotting out of the Common-room with a roller skate dangling from each hand.

"Oh, there you are, Jen," he began. "Listen; do you still want to do that swop you asked me about? A loan of my skates for your torch and snorkel? You can borrow them every day for a week in exchange for that book about great explorers you've got in your tuck box."

"Book!" Jennings' eyebrows rose in surprise. "You just said you wanted my torch and my snorkel."

"And your book as well, of course. That's all part of the bargain. After all," Venables went on persuasively, "there's no point in borrowing all the equipment for reading under the bedclothes unless you've actually got something to read, is there?"

"You're crazy," Jennings replied. "You'd never get away with it with Bromwich I sleeping only two beds away. He's been as bossy as blinko ever since he was made dorm captain."

A smug, self-satisfied look spread over Venables' features. "Don't worry about that! There won't be any trouble from old Bromo. Matron's bundled him off to the sick bay."

"What's the matter with him?"

"How should I know?" Venables replied, unfeelingly. "Anyway, he's taken his pyjamas and things, so I don't suppose we'll see him again for a few days. Wacko!"

So this was the motive behind Venables' offer! Jennings stroked an imaginary beard as he turned over the proposition in his mind.

"Well, all right," he said at

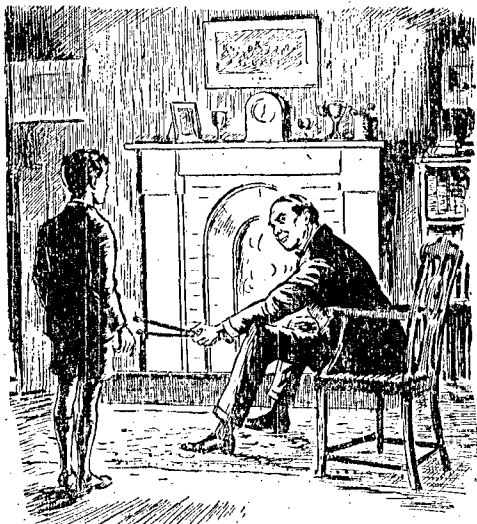
length. "If you lend me your skates you can have my torch and my book on great explorers, but I can't see why you want the snorkel as well. If Bromo's in sick bay you can read after lights out without bothering to go under the bedclothes."

"Yes, I could," Venables agreed. "But if you don't mind I'll borrow the whole works, to be on the safe side."

There were still a few minutes left before the end of break, so Jennings decided to try his skill as a skater without delay.

Assisted by the owner, he attached the skates to the soles of his shoes. Unlike some types which were held in position by straps, Venables' skates were fitted with an expanding metal toe-piece in the shape of a claw which held the shoe in a vice-like grip. The toe-piece was opened and closed by a screw operated by a key.

"Keep your great hoof steady while I screw it up," Venables commanded as Jennings fidgeted with impatience. In a matter of moments the skates were in position and he was rolling, somewhat unsteadily on his first circuit of the quad. But after a few laps he had gained more confidence,



"I'm going to put you in charge of Dormitory 4," said the Headmaster

although his balance was still rather uncertain and he had not really got into his stride by the time the bell sounded for the next lesson.

"I'll have another shot tomorrow," he said, as Venables bent down to unscrew the skates from his feet. "I'm glad you suggested this swop, Ven. I reckon it's going to be jolly well worth it."

The mild bilious attack from which Bromwich I was suffering was mentioned in conversation in

the masters' Common-room after lunch.

"Matron tells me that he'll be back in school in a day or so," Mr. Pemberton-Oakes remarked to some of the masters who had foregathered for a cup of coffee. "In the meantime, I'm wondering whether I ought to appoint another boy to take over his duties as dormitory captain for the time being." He furrowed his brows in thought. "Now let me see, who is there to choose from?"

There was a short silence. Then, surprisingly, Mr. Carter said: "How about Jennings?"

No joke to Mr. Wilkins

Mr. Wilkins nearly dropped his coffee cup. "Oh, no!" he cried in a wail of mock anguish. "Spare us that, Carter—even as a joke."

"It wasn't meant to be a joke," replied Mr. Carter. "But if the H.M. is looking for qualities of leadership he might think twice about Jennings. I don't guarantee he'd be a success, but he's more of a leader than all the others put together."

Rather to his own surprise, Mr. Pemberton-Oakes found himself supporting the view of his senior assistant. "We might give him a trial," he observed. "I have often found in the past that the most difficult boys make the most efficient prefects."

Mr. Wilkins wrinkled his face in a grimace of disapproval. "Yes, I dare say, but—Jennings!"

When afternoon school was over, Jennings hurried downstairs to the basement and unlocked his tuck box. From it he took out his torch, his snorkel and his book, and then made his way to the Common-room, where he found Venables awaiting him.

The Head calls

"Don't use too much battery," Jennings said grudgingly as Venables placed the articles in his locker and shut the door.

"That's all right. I'll be careful. And you can have my skates any . . ."

Venables broke off as the tall figure of Mr. Pemberton-Oakes appeared in the doorway and made his way into the room.

There was a silence as the Headmaster subjected each boy in turn to a long and penetrating stare. It was as though he were wrestling with a problem and could not quite make up his mind.

Finally he said: "Jennings, come along to my study. I'd like a word with you."

As he followed Mr. Pemberton-Oakes along the corridor, Jennings' mind was in a whirl of puzzled wonder . . . What was the

reason for this unusual summons? He had been on his best behaviour for the whole of the previous fortnight, so it was unlikely that he was to be taken to task for some alleged misdeed. He was not to be kept long in suspense, however.

"I think it is time, Jennings, that you began to develop a more serious attitude towards school life and learned to set an example to others," the Headmaster began as he lowered himself into the armchair in his study.

"Yes, sir."

"Now, I am quite sure that if I were to give you an important and responsible job to do you would buckle to and do it to the best of your ability. Isn't that so?"

"Oh yes, sir. I'd try ever so hard, sir."

Position of trust

"Of course you would. And with that in mind I'm going to place you in a position of trust and put you in charge of Dormitory 4 while Bromwich is away."

Jennings stared at the Headmaster in dumbfounded amazement. "Me, sir!" he gasped in incredulous tones. "Me . . . Dormitory captain, sir?"

"On trial only, mind, to show what you can do," the Headmaster added hastily.

"Yes, of course, sir. Only . . ." Jennings broke off and twisted his fingers nervously. There seemed to be something preying on his mind. "There's just one thing, sir. Could I start being dormi-

tory captain tomorrow instead of this evening, sir?"

A slight frown creased the Headmaster's forehead. "My dear boy, you can't pick and choose over a serious matter like this," he pointed out gravely. "You must understand that this is an honour—a great responsibility."

"Yes, I know, sir," came the wavering reply. "But you see, I—I . . ." Again the words tailed off into an embarrassed silence.

Hopeless situation

He was in a hopeless situation, Jennings told himself. How could he explain to the Head that he had just agreed to help Venables break the rules of the school (and dormitory rules at that!), which, as the newly appointed monitor, it would be his duty to enforce!

If only he could have known about his appointment earlier! . . . If only he had refused to listen to Venables' wretched offer! If only . . . !

Jennings pulled himself together, aware that the Headmaster was regarding him with a look of puzzled inquiry.

"It's all right, sir. I'll manage," the boy mumbled.

"Splendid! That's the spirit!" Mr. Pemberton-Oakes approved. "Right! Off you go now and—ah—the best of luck, Jennings! I'm relying on you not to let me down."

The boy gulped and forced a wan, unhappy smile. "Thank you, sir," he mumbled as he made for the door.

To be continued



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NEWS FROM THE ZOO

KING'S EGG IN THE INCUBATOR

And sparrow prisoner in the pheasantry

A UNIQUE experiment now in progress at the London Zoo is an attempt to hatch, in an incubator, the egg of a king penguin. "The egg was laid by one of the 'kings' which we received from the Edinburgh Zoo two years ago," a Zoo official told me. "She held the egg on her toes for a day or so, but then deserted it. Keepers tried several times to persuade the bird—and her mate—to take the egg on their feet again, but in vain. So now we are going to see if we can hatch the egg artificially."

"The trouble is, little is known about the incubation of king penguin eggs—this is the first time we have tried. It is believed that temperature has to be very high, so we are maintaining it at 99 degrees F."

"The incubation period is known to be about 56 days, and the egg is being turned twice a day by a keeper to maintain the yolk in good condition. A king penguin holding her egg always takes care to turn it over with her beak at fairly frequent intervals," the official added.

SALE OF SEABIRDS

So successful has the Society been in breeding seabirds, that officials are now selling surplus stock. "We are making a start by the sale of four birds—two common cormorants and two Great Black-backed gulls—to Paignton Zoo," said an official.

"Our Southern Aviary is one of the biggest bird enclosures in the Gardens. But obviously it has its limits, and we are anxious not to have the place overcrowded. At one time it was extremely rare for seabirds of any kind, other than some of the gulls, to breed in the Gardens. Our recent successes have been due to the fact that we have some good breeding pairs—by no means an easy thing to do."

Odd table-companions now to be seen at the pheasantry are a family of Indian Kalfj pheasants and a solitary English house-sparrow. The intruder is, in fact, a temporary captive.

"Sparrows often get into the aviaries at the pheasantry to pick up food," Headkeeper Jack Ward

told me. "As a rule they are free to come and go, squeezing themselves under doorways. But this little chap in with the pheasants is an exception. Because some of the pheasant chicks were able to get underneath the door into the next cage (where we have some Chinese pheasants which were aggressive towards them), I closed the gap. Only then did I notice that there was a sparrow in the cage. However, as he seemed to be quite happy with his pheasant friends, I did not trouble

not be surprised if he chose to remain. In that case of course he may become very tame."

An amusing new arrival is the Banded mongoose sent by Mr. C. J. Price, of the Veterinary Department at Kampala. The mongoose had been kept as a pet, and is very tame. It is particularly amusing when given an egg. For to open it the mongoose sits on it and keeps "bumping" herself up and down on it until the shell breaks, when she promptly turns round and licks out the contents.



In a garden by the zoo

Rosemary and Margaret Florey almost live in the Bognor Zoo, where their father is headkeeper. And as their garden backs onto the zoo itself they have only to walk a short distance to make friends with animals like Gertie the goat.

to catch him. So now he roosts in the indoor shelter at night and joins his Indian chums when I put their breakfast down on the grass in the morning.

"The young pheasants are now nearly big enough for me to unblock the door. It will be interesting to see if the sparrow remains when I have removed the obstacles. He seems so happy that I should

She goes through precisely the same actions if given an old pipe-bowl, though she is inclined to lose her temper when she fails to break it.

At present in the sanatorium, this mongoose should be on show at the Small Mammal House by the time these notes appear.

Craven Hill

JUST A FEW WORDS

HERE is an entertaining way to increase your knowledge of words. Each numbered sentence below is followed by three answers or comments you might make; but, in each case, only one is correct and shows that you have understood the meaning of the word in italics. To answer five or six correctly is very good.

Answers are given on page 11

- We must learn to be *discriminating*.
A—Put up with disappointments.
B—Choose wisely.
C—Be pleasant to others.
- This has *exacerbated* public opinion.
A—Cleared it up.
B—Thoroughly investigated it.
C—Made it worse.
- My reply was *laconic*.
A—Too long-drawn-out.
B—Made everyone laugh.
C—In few words.
- He is good at *improvisation*.
A—Saving up for the future.
B—Providing something on the spur of the moment.
C—Telling others how to behave.
- That was a dreadful *calumny*.
A—False accusation.
B—An untidy muddle.
C—A tragic accident.
- Succour* is needed here.
A—Keeping to the point.
B—Enthusiasm.
C—Help

Exciting holiday for a sea-cadet

Seventeen-year-old sea cadet C. V. Rajasingham, of Singapore, recently won the prize of a month's holiday in Britain, awarded by the Ben Line. He also gets a free voyage to this country and a month's training with the Royal Navy.

He began his tour here with sightseeing in London. Then, with classes of British Sea Cadets, he settled down to a strenuous training programme: a week at the Whale Island Gunnery School, a week afloat in H.M.S. Vanguard at Portsmouth, a period at a Royal Naval Air station, and a voyage in a corvette.

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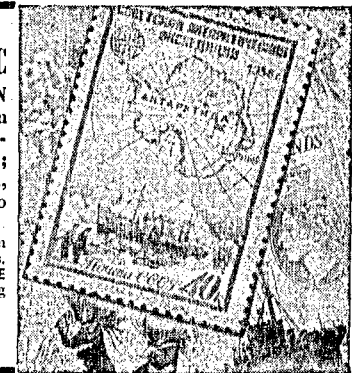
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PUZZLE PARADE

GETTING THE BLUES

The answer to each of the clues below contains the word *Blue*.

FAMOUS waltz.

Picture painted by Gainsborough.

African river.

Sherlock Holmes story.

Formerly meant a scholarly woman.

Flag hoisted by a ship about to leave port.

WHAT AM I?

My first is in Scotland and also in Wales.

My second is not found in buckets, but pails;

My third is in lupin and tulip as well,

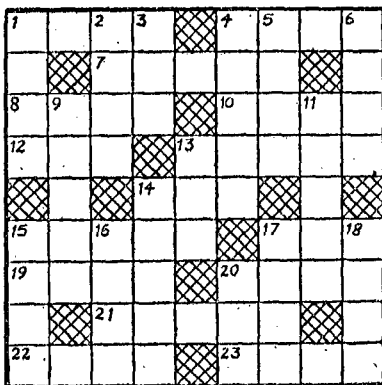
My fourth is in chimes, but not in the bell;

My fifth may be found in a neck-lace twice,

My last is in beavers, but never in mice.

My whole in the kitchen is frequently found,

And I'll probably break if I'm dropped on the ground.



THE THINGS WE SAY!

The name of a bird or of an animal is needed to complete the six expressions below. The meaning of each should help you.

..... fashion. Repeating without thinking.

..... hug. A rather rough embrace.

..... lick. One way of washing the face!

..... puzzle. A species of tree.

A white Disappointing bargain.

..... and story. One hard to believe.

MIX-UP AT THE ZOO

The names of six animals and birds at the Zoo became mixed. Can you sort them out?

CAPELIN; pine gun; fig fare; then leap; pal rode; one sail.

WHAT ARE THESE WORDS?

TAKE a heap of rubbish, join it to a fish, Pop them in a stew to make a tasty dish.

Look out for some sea-birds sitting on the rocks. Give them a gentle tap and use to cut out frocks.

Stiffening for a belt or bag? Take two male animals—a sheep and a stag.

CATCH QUESTION

WHAT could hungry people do with an empty tea table?

RIDDLE-ME-REE

My first is in sport, and also in play,

My second's in shout, but not in say.

My third is in lesson, and also in school,

My fourth is in horse, but not in mule.

My fifth is in engine, and also in train,

My sixth is in wind, and also in rain.

My seventh's in beach, but not in shore,

My eighth is in window, and also in door.

My ninth is in mountain, but not in hill,

My tenth is in quiet, and also in still.

My eleventh's in this, but not in that—

My whole was a truly remarkable cat!

Crossword Puzzle

READING ACROSS. 1 Hobbling. 4 The Lone Ranger wears one. 7 To bury. 8 Pool. 10 It ebbs and flows. 12 Female sheep. 13 Decoration for bravery. 14 Boy. 15 First appearance. 17 Charge. 19 Makes a mistake. 20 Helps. 21 Ring-shaped coral reef. 22 Neat. 23 Tax.

READING DOWN. 1 To run easily. 2 Coal comes from it. 3 Finish. 4 Handed out. 5 Dry. 6 Base of a ship. 9 Possessor. 11 Ventured. 13 Rug. 14 Robust. 15 Depression. 16 Small nail. 17 Tool. 18 Perceive. 20 Everyone.

Answer next week

BACKWARD AND FORWARD

The answer to the first clue will, when reversed, give that of the second clue.

SKETCH—Hospital room.

Vegetable—Part of ship.

Measure of length—Cart for heavy loads.

Strong taste—Irritating insect.

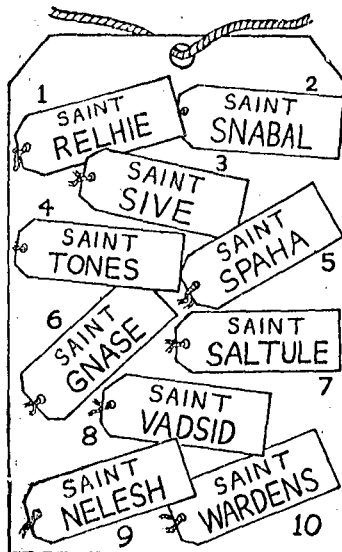
Implement for making or mending—Booty.

JACKO AND CHIMP IN SEARCH OF PEACE



Jacko and Chimp felt it was too hot and noisy to be on the beach, so they sought a "peaceful rest on the water." Hiring a boat, they rowed out and moored to a buoy. Arranging the cushions they settled themselves comfortably, and closed their eyes in preparation for a long sleep. But the seagulls, perhaps thinking this was a picnic party, were loud in their appeals for titbits. Their raucous cries eventually proved too much for Jacko and Chimp, so they "weighed anchor" and pulled for the shore. "Nice to get back to the beach for a rest," grunted Jacko.

JUMBLED LABELS



THE names on the labels have been jumbled. Can you sort them out?

SPOT THE STRANGER

HERE are what appear to be the names of five birds. But one of them is not a bird. Do you know which?

Canada goose; Kentish plover; Siberian swift; Bombay duck; Manx shearwater.

HOLIDAY TIME

Can you sort out the mixed-up words in this story?

NEXT week we are going on holiday to ERAGMAT, and we have got all our things ready. I have a new HCEBA LABL, and Tony has a new CRETCIK set. Betty and Roger have got their SCUBKTE and ASDPSE ready, and Mummy has bought every one of us USN-SSLSGAE and NSALADS.

WHERE DO THEY WEAR THESE?

In which countries do they wear the following articles of dress?

CHITON, kimono, kilt, sari, sarong.

BILLY TAKES THE PLUNGE

BILLY and his Mummy and Daddy were on holiday by the sea. But the weather was not very good; in fact, although it was quite warm, there was a strong wind blowing on the day of their arrival.

They made their way down to the beach to look round, and Daddy decided to have a swim.

"It's always warm in the water when it's blowy," he said. "Coming in, Billy?"

"No fear," said Billy with a shudder. "I'll wait until the sun comes out. I'm going to get my kite—it's just the day for that."

He raced back to the hotel, unpacked his kite, and returned to the beach.

Daddy was already in the water.

"Come in, Billy," he called. "It's really warm. You don't know what you're missing."

"Oh, yes, I do," said Billy, unwinding his reel of string and tossing the kite into the air. He let the reel whirr, and dashed along the beach to make the kite soar higher.

He was watching the kite and not where he was going—and suddenly he tripped over an old sand castle and took a nose dive into the sea.

Spluttering and rubbing the water out of his eye, he sat up. Then he grinned.

"Come in, Mummy," he shouted. "It's really warm. You just don't know what you're missing."

LUCKY DIP

THE NICEST ROOM

THE kitchen is the nicest place

In all the house to me,

For that's where Mummy bakes the pies

And fruity cakes for tea.

The fire is always warm and bright,

It burns the whole day long.

While on the hob the kettle sings A happy, cheerful song.

Though other rooms are bigger, and

More elegantly dressed—

Still, out of all our house I know I like the kitchen best!

HOWLER

ANNO DOMINI is the plural of domino.

IN HIDING

THERE's a big, black bull

In the meadow,

And he is looking this way and that;

But he won't toss me,

'Cos he can't see me,

For I'm hiding my head in my hat.

There's a strange brown fox

In the hazel wood copse,

And he is sniffing this way and that;

But he won't eat me,

'Cos he can't see me,

For I'm hiding my head in my hat.

There's a very big gander

In the farmyard,

And he is waddling this way and that.

But he won't peck me,

'Cos he can't see me,

For I'm hiding my head in my hat.

SAY IT QUICKLY

FLIES fight in flight.

JUST A FEW WORDS

1. B To discriminate is to note differences; to select. (From Latin *discriminare*.)

2. C To exacerbate is to embitter; to make more violent or severe. (From Latin *ex*, out of, and *acerbus*, bitter.)

3. C Laconic means expressed in few words, after the traditional manner of the people of Laconia, a State of Ancient Greece.

4. B Improvisation is performing or providing what is necessary without preparation; producing something, or a substitute for it, in an emergency. (From Latin *im-* or *in-*, not, and *provisus*, foreseen.)

5. A Calumny is false accusation; slander. (From Latin *calumnia*, deception, trickery.)

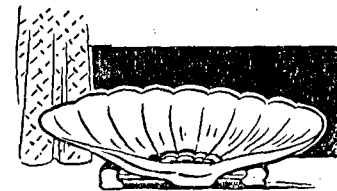
6. C Succour is aid in distress; relief. (From Latin *succurre*, to run to help.)

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

IN 1784 a ship was wrecked on a coral reef in the Pacific. Among the doomed seamen was a Japanese named Matsuyama. In his last hours he wrote a few words on some chips of wood and put them into a bottle, which he flung into the sea. The bottle drifted for 151 years—to be washed ashore within two miles of Matsuyama's birth-place!

TRAYS FROM THE BEACH

SHOULD you find a particularly big white shell while at the seaside, it can be kept for use as a pin or ash tray. When home again, clean the shell and, with liquid



cement, fix two or three small pieces of rubber under the shell to act as stands. When securely fixed the shell may be given a coat of clear varnish or, if you prefer, it may be painted in gay colours.

HOPPING MAD

CROAKED an angry old heron at Pinner,

"I shall surely get thinner and thinner.

For the frogs of today seem reluctant to stay

To provide me with food for my dinner."

MOCKERY

"WAITER, if this is mock turtle soup, please tell the chef he has carried mockery too far."

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

Getting the Blues. The Blue Danube; Blue Boy; Blue Nile; The Blue Carbuncle; Blue stocking; Blue Peter.

What am I? Sauce.

The Things we say! Parrot; bear; cat; monkey; elephant; cock, bull.

Mix-up at the Zoo. Pelican; penguin; giraffe; elephant; leopard; sea-lion.

What are these words? Dump-ling; pattern; buck-ram.

Catch question. Take away a T and make it EATABLE.

Riddle-me-ree. Fuss-in-Boots.

Backward and forward. Draw-ward; leek-keel; yard-dray; tang-gnat; tool-loot.

Jumbled labels. Saint Helier; Saint Albans; Saint Ives; Saint Neots; Saint Asaph; Saint Agnes; Saint Austell; Saint Davids; Saint Helens; Saint Andrews.

Spot the stranger. Bombay duck—a small fish. Holiday time. Margate; beach ball; cricket; buckets; spades; sun-glasses; sandals.

Where do they wear these? Chiton—Greece; kimono—Japan; kilt—Scotland; sari—India; sarong—South Sea Islands.

For young tennis players

A boys' Schools Lawn Tennis Association has been formed under the auspices of the L.T.A. All schools with boys over the age of 11 are invited to join, the annual subscription being 5s. Competitions on a national or regional level are likely to be arranged.

The association has several advantages to offer, among them being cheap seats for Wimbledon, reduced prices for balls, and special facilities for the hire and purchase of films on the sport. It will also keep an eye on players of special promise.

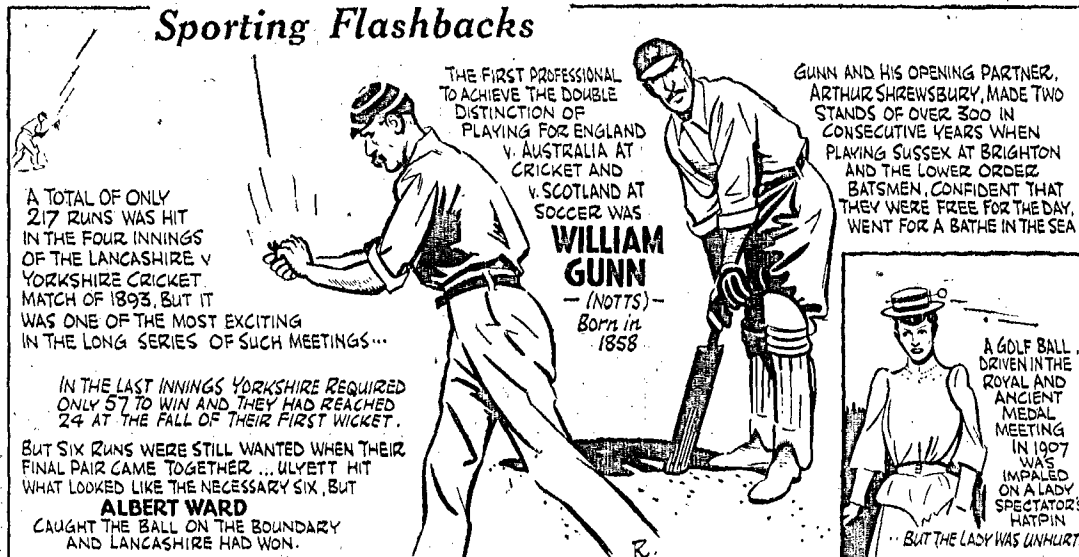
Full details are obtainable from the secretary, Mr. F. McL. Milbourn, Buckhurst Copse, Maiden Erlegh Drive, Reading.

Another decision affecting young players is the International Federation's ruling that from the beginning of next year it will not be an offence to jump while serving. Previously, of course, the front foot had to remain on the ground as the ball was struck.

Experts are divided on whether it will bring any real advantage to players—tall or short. The new rule will mean that a player will be able to get extra height, but without one foot on the ground to pivot on control and accuracy may well be reduced.

It will be interesting to see how many of the world's top-class players incorporate a jump while serving.

Sporting Flashbacks



Ray wins again

RAY BOOTY, the 6 feet 3 inch Nottingham cyclist, continues to set up records on the road. British "Best All-Rounder" for the last three years, he recently won the National 100 miles championship for the fourth successive year.

Over a difficult Berkshire course, he beat his own National "100" record with a time of 4 hours 1 minute 25 seconds.

Ray Booty, who is at present serving in the Army, is the only cyclist to ride 100 miles in under 4 hours, which he did last year.

Model flyers on parade

NEARLY 140 competitors from 21 countries will be gathered at the College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, this week-end to take part in the 1958 World Model Flying Championships. Among those countries competing in England for the first time are Hungary, Norway, and Russia.

The Championships are for two types of models—rubber powered (or Wakefield class) and those driven by miniature piston engines (Power class).

The first international contest for

rubber-powered models was held just 30 years ago, when the late Lord Wakefield presented the cup bearing his name to the Society of Model Aeronautical Engineers. Between then and 1939 it was won five times by Great Britain, six times by America, and once by France. Since the war it has been won by Great Britain, Finland, Sweden (twice), U.S.A., Australia, and Germany. World Championships for other classes have been instituted in recent years.

Saturday will be devoted to test flying and the checking of models to ensure that they conform to international specification; Sunday will see the power contests for the individual and team awards; and on Monday the Wakefield Class team and individual championships will be fought out.

All ten for Michael

It is every bowler's ambition to take all 10 wickets in one innings. Few bowlers achieve this, but 14-year-old Michael Tonks, of Walmer Secondary School, Kent, did so in a recent schools match. He bowled unchanged against Deal Secondary School, and in 8 overs, took 10 wickets for 12 runs.

The other Saturday a works team was dismissed for the lowest score on record in the Sheffield Cricket League. Telephone Sports were out for a total of five runs, against Firth Vickers, for whom N. Smith took five wickets for two runs, and R. Evans three for three.

Canterbury is always packed to capacity when Kent are at home for their Bank Holiday match with Hampshire. Fred Ridgway, the Kent fast bowler, hopes the crowds will approach record figures this weekend, for he will be taking his benefit.

A native of Stockport, Fred Ridgway played his first game for Kent immediately after the war. Since then he has been a consistent member of the Kent eleven, except for several short spells of inactivity due to illness and injury. He has scored over 3500 runs, taken more than 900 wickets, and held 220 catches. He toured India with the M.C.C. in 1951-52 and played in all five Tests.

Young Welsh champions

NEATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, South Wales, continues to add to its great sporting reputation. This school has produced many Welsh international schoolboys in the rugby and soccer fields, and this summer, several of the boys have proved their athletic prowess.

In the 'Welsh junior A.A.A. championships recently, Andrew Davies won the long jump, with a record leap of 21 feet 4 inches, and the hop, step, and jump title, with a distance of 42 feet 8½ inches. Robert Lott won the Welsh junior discus title with a throw of 146 feet 11 inches, a new record.

Moscow builds for its swimmers

YOUNG swimmers in Moscow will not be able to complain about lack of facilities in the future. At the moment the city has only four outdoor pools and eight indoor pools. But a new lido is being built which will include swimming, water-polo, and diving baths accommodating 2000 people. By 1960 ten new baths for school-children will be opened, and another six for the general public.

Moscow oarsmen are also being provided for. The city has no river suitable for major rowing contests—so a 2500-yard-long canal is being cut across a bend of the Moscow river. Nearly 500 feet wide, it will enable six crews to race side by side.

Getting ready to bat

Second-Lieutenant Jacqueline Armstrong, of Norwich, buckles on her pads to bat for the Women's Royal Army Corps Eastern Command cricket team.



Two for your library

THE art of fencing is becoming increasingly popular, particularly among young people. An ideal book for learners is *Instructions to Young Fencers*, (Museum Press, 12s. 6d.) by Gillian Sheen, Olympic champion.

Written in straightforward manner, it tells beginners all that they need to know, and also has chapters on the advantages and history of fencing, the equipment, terms used, and basic technique.

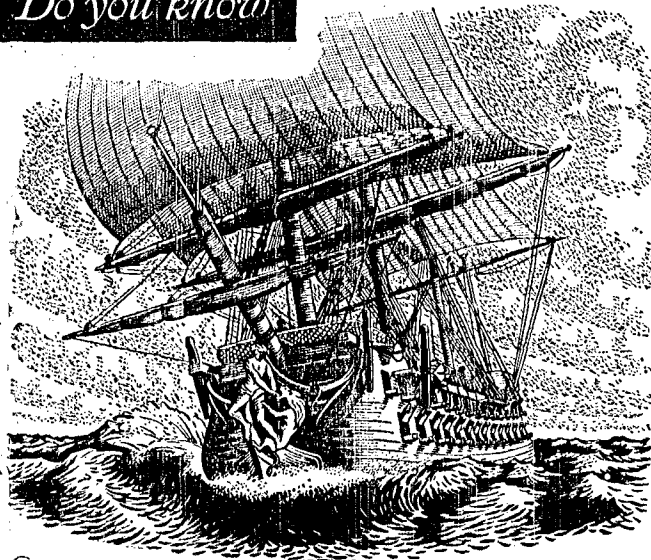
ANOTHER new sports book is *Island Cricketers* (Hodder and Stoughton, 16s.) written by Clyde Walcott, the great West Indian batsman. He traces his career through exciting games in many parts of the world.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. Where are this month's European Games to be held?
2. Who is sometimes called the Clown Prince of Cricket?
3. What are the three types of weapons used in fencing?
4. What badge do the New Zealand cricketers wear on their caps?
5. What do the initials F.I.A. stand for?
6. What is the difference between ju-jitsu and judo?

1. Stockholm. 2. Johnny Wardle of Yorkshire. 3. Foil, epee and sabre. 4. A silver fern. 5. Federation Internationale de Judo. 6. Broadly speaking, ju-jitsu is a method of fighting, and judo is adapted from it.

Do you know



HOW RUBBER FIRST CAME TO THIS COUNTRY?

IN 1736 Charles de la Condamine, a Frenchman, headed an expedition to Peru. He brought back with him details of the native uses of rubber and, more important still, the first-known samples to reach Europe.

In 1791, Samuel Peel took out the first patent in England relating to the practical use of rubber. Thomas Hancock, described as the "father of the rubber industry", carried on this work and in 1819 was devising rubber solutions for the proofing of textiles. About the same time Charles Macintosh, who founded the present Dunlop waterproof clothing company, invented the first waterproof.

In fact, much work had been done to make the raw material softer and more workable. Then came the Dunlop pneumatic tyre which, more than anything else, promoted the widespread use of rubber.

Think of tyres and you think of

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